

Updated diagnostic criteria for tuberous sclerosis complex (Bourneville syndrome)

Reproduced without modification from: Northrup H., Krueger D.A., *Pediatr. Neurol.* 49(4):243–254, 2013

(Accessible at: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0887899413004906>)

Updated diagnostic criteria for tuberous sclerosis complex 2012

A. Genetic diagnostic criteria

The identification of either a TSC1 or TSC2 pathogenic mutation in DNA from normal tissue is sufficient to make a definite diagnosis of tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC). A pathogenic mutation is defined as a mutation that clearly inactivates the function of the TSC1 or TSC2 proteins (e.g., out-of-frame indel or nonsense mutation), prevents protein synthesis (e.g., large genomic deletion), or is a missense mutation whose effect on protein function has been established by functional assessment (www.lovd.nl/TSC1, www.lovd.nl/TSC2, and Hoogeveen-Westerveld et al., 2012 and 2013). Other TSC1 or TSC2 variants whose effect on function is less certain do not meet these criteria, and are not sufficient to make a definite diagnosis of TSC. Note that 10% to 25% of TSC patients have no mutation identified by conventional genetic testing, and a normal result does not exclude TSC, or have any effect on the use of clinical diagnostic criteria to diagnose TSC.

B. Clinical diagnostic criteria

Major features

1. Hypomelanotic macules (≥ 3 , at least 5-mm diameter)
2. Angiofibromas (≥ 3) or fibrous cephalic plaque
3. Ungual fibromas (≥ 2)
4. Shagreen patch
5. Multiple retinal hamartomas
6. Cortical dysplasias*
7. Subependymal nodules
8. Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma
9. Cardiac rhabdomyoma
10. Lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM)[†]
11. Angiomyolipomas (≥ 2)[†]

Minor features

1. "Confetti" skin lesions
2. Dental enamel pits (>3)
3. Intraoral fibromas (≥ 2)
4. Retinal achromic patch
5. Multiple renal cysts
6. Nonrenal hamartomas

Definite diagnosis: Two major features or one major feature with ≥ 2 minor features

Possible diagnosis: Either one major feature or ≥ 2 minor features

* Includes tubers and cerebral white matter radial migration lines.

[†] A combination of the two major clinical features (LAM and angiomyolipomas) without other features does not meet criteria for a definite diagnosis.
